REMARKS

Claims 12-95 are currently pending in the subject application and presently under consideration. Claims 14, 29, 73, and 92 have been amended as shown on pages 2-14. These amendments either address minor informalities or incorporate limitations already found in other claims as originally filed in order to better position the application for appeal (if necessary). Accordingly, the amendments do not raise new issues requiring further search or undue consideration, and therefore entry and consideration of these amendments is requested.

Favorable reconsideration of the subject patent application is respectfully requested in view of the comments and amendments herein.

I.   Rejection of Claims 12-95 Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 12-95 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kravets *et al.* (US 6,363,377 B1) in view of Gottsman *et al.* (US 6,134,548). Withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested for at least the following reasons. Kravets *et al.* individually or in combination with Gottsman *et al.* neither discloses nor suggests each and every feature of applicants' invention as recited in the subject claims.

Independent claims 12, 16, 18, 58, 67, 69, 71 and 92 recite *generating information regarding relevancy of the query results based at least in part upon a user model.* Applicants' claimed invention utilizes a user model to produce information regarding the relevancy of the query results, such as a relevancy score. This provides a method to determine relevancy of the results using criteria that is different from the criteria used to generate the query. Contrary to assertions in the Office Action, Kravets *et al.* does not teach this aspect of the subject claims. Kravets *et al.* merely teaches sending queries related and in parallel to the original query to increase likelihood of finding relevant information - this does not provide any information regarding relevancy of results as in applicants' claimed invention. In accordance with the cited references, a user must go through query results and decide what is relevant. As conceded in the Office Action, Kravets *et al.* also fails to teach a user model. Gottsman *et al.* teaches a user model, but fails to apply this model to provide relevancy information of query results. Kravets *et al.* and Gottsman *et al.* teach ranking query results based only upon frequency of query terms in each resulting document. In view of at least the foregoing, it is readily apparent that Kravets *et al.* and Gottsman *et al.* fail to teach or suggest *generating relevancy information* for documents

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that result from a query *based upon a user model* that can factor information beyond the query terms to determine relevancy of results as in applicants' claimed invention.

Independent claims 27, 29, 72 and 73 recite *re-ranking the query results based on information contained in the retrieved documents and upon a user model.* Accordingly, applicants' claimed invention can re-rank query results based upon the user model, by such factors as relevance score or advanced linguistic analysis. Kravets *et al.* fails to teach usage of *a user model for re-ranking* as in the subject claims. Rather, Kravets *et al.* teaches ranking and re-ranking of the query results based only upon frequency of query terms in the results.

Independent claims 30 and 74 recite *scrolling to a most relevant portion of the retrieved document based at least in part upon a user model.* Kravets *et al.* does not teach this aspect of the subject claim. Rather, Kravets *et al.* merely produces a list of resulting documents from a query. The user must open the document and manually scroll to the relevant portion.

Independent claims 38 and 81 recite *extracting names from the document and identifying associated links to such names based at least in part upon a user model.* The subject invention can extract names, such as personal and corporate, from documents returned in the query results and provide links from those names to other information, such as relationships between a name and a company or to a corporate website associated with a name. Kravets *et al.* does not teach this novel feature of the applicants' claimed invention. Rather, Kravets *et al.* merely teaches ways to restrict or relax components of the user's query to fine tune the query. Further, Kravets *et al.* teaches using a hashing function to generate various permutations of the query to search against the initial query results and a technique for organizing the new results in clusters for each permutation. However, neither of these methods extracts names from the document and *identifies links associated to such names based upon a user model* as in applicants' claimed invention.

Independent claims 44 and 86 recite *creating a thumbnail view of the document with portions of the view highlighted based on relevancy of corresponding portions of the document, such thumbnail view based at least in part upon a user model.* Applicants' claimed invention provides a means to access relevant information in a document more easily by creating a highlighted thumbnail view of the document based upon a user model. For example, this can be in the form of an abstract of the document with relevant terms or passages as determined by the user model highlighted in one or more colors and with hyperlinks to the respective sections

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of the full document. Kravets *et al.* fails to disclose these features as taught in the subject claim. Rather Kravets *et al.* merely teaches a method for formulating queries related to the original query and providing a display indicating how many documents would result from each reformulated query. Kravets *et al.* does not teach creating thumbnail views of documents, let alone one that has relevant portions highlighted based upon a user model as disclosed in the subject invention.

Independent claims 53 and 88 recite *identifying relevant portions of the document based at least in part upon a user model; and generating a summary of the document comprising the most relevant portions identified, such summary portions based at least in part upon a user model.* The applicants' claimed invention can locate relevant portions of a documents based upon factors in the user model, which can be different from the query terms, and use these portions to generate a summary of the document according to the user model. Kravets *et al.* does not teach this aspect of the subject claims. As noted *supra*, Kravets *et al.* merely teaches a method for formulating queries related to the original query and providing a display indicating how many documents would result from each reformulated query.

Dependent claims 13, 24, 64 and 68 further recite *the information is used to highlight relevant portions of text in the retrieved documents.* Contrary to assertions in the Office Action, Kravets *et al.* fails to discuss any highlighting of text. The section of the cited art referenced in the Office Action refers to organizing results of a search into clusters of like documents. It does not describe highlighting relevant text.

Dependent claims 17 and 70 also recite *each new search within the context results in information being generated for documents identified by such search based upon such context.* Applicants' claimed invention provides information based upon user context for documents returned by an independent search engine. Kravets *et al.* fails to teach utilization of such user context for this purpose. Rather, Kravets *et al.* teaches a search context folder that is a cluster of documents that the user chose to save - this is merely a set of saved results from a previous query. The user is then able to limit their search scope to these context folders. This does not provide a context based upon a user model that is applied to search results from an independent search engine to generate information for the resulting documents.

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Claims 21, 49, and 61 recites *the query is enhanced based on a general interest profile*. Kravets *et al.* fails to discuss a general interest profile altogether. Rather, Kravets *et al.* merely generates reformulations of the query terms to enhance queries.

Claims 31, 54, 75, and 89 recites *the document is divided into sections, and wherein a relevancy score is generated for each section*. Kravets *et al.* fails to disclose dividing a document into sections and generating a relevancy score for each section. The section of the cited art referenced in the Office Action refers to counting the number of times the query terms show up in each document in the query result list to provide a ranking of the documents. This is not a relevancy score of *sections* of a document..

Claims 32, 55, 76, and 90 recite *the most relevant portions are the sections with the highest score*. Kravets *et al.* fails to teach relevancy scoring of sections of a document and these claims should be allowable for at least the reasons discussed above with respect to claims 31, 54, 75 and 89.

Claims 33-36, 56, 77-80, and 91 describe various novel aspects related to document section relevancy. Kravets *et al.* fails to teach these novel features related to document section relevancy. The section of Kravets *et al.* referenced in the Office Action refers to the user choosing to save a cluster of like documents into a search context folder and being able to perform queries in those saved context folders.

Claims 40, 41, 83, and 84 describe links associated with names extracted from a document, which Kravets *et al.* fails to teach as discussed above with respect to claim 38 and 81.

Claims 42 and 85 recite *the names are provided in a list next to the query results to help identify the relevance of documents*. Contrary to assertions in the Office Action, Kravets *et al.* fails to teach providing a list of names extracted from documents next to the query results. The section of prior art referenced in the Office Action refers to tools for tuning a query or organizing results into clusters of like documents.

Claims 45 and 87 recites *the highlighted portions correspond to links back to corresponding portions of text in the document*. As described above with respect to claims 13, 24, 44 and 86, Kravets *et al.* fails to teach highlighting of relevant text. Applicants' claimed invention is further able to provide a link from the highlighted text in a thumbnail of a document to the corresponding text in the full document, which Kravets *et al.* also fails to disclose.

In view of at least the foregoing, it is readily apparent that Kravets *et al.* in view of Gottsman

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et al. does not teach or suggest applicants'invention as recited in the subject independent claims and those that respectively depend there from. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Conclusion

The present application is believed to be in condition for allowance in view of the above comments and amendments. A prompt action to such end is earnestly solicited.

In the event any fees are due in connection with this document, the Commissioner is authorized to charge those fees to Deposit Account No. 50-1063[MSFTP240US].

Should the Examiner believe a telephone interview would be helpful to expedite favorable prosecution, the Examiner is invited to contact applicants' undersigned representative at the telephone number below.

Respectfully submitted,

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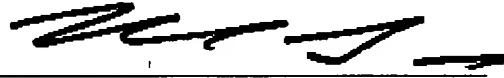
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